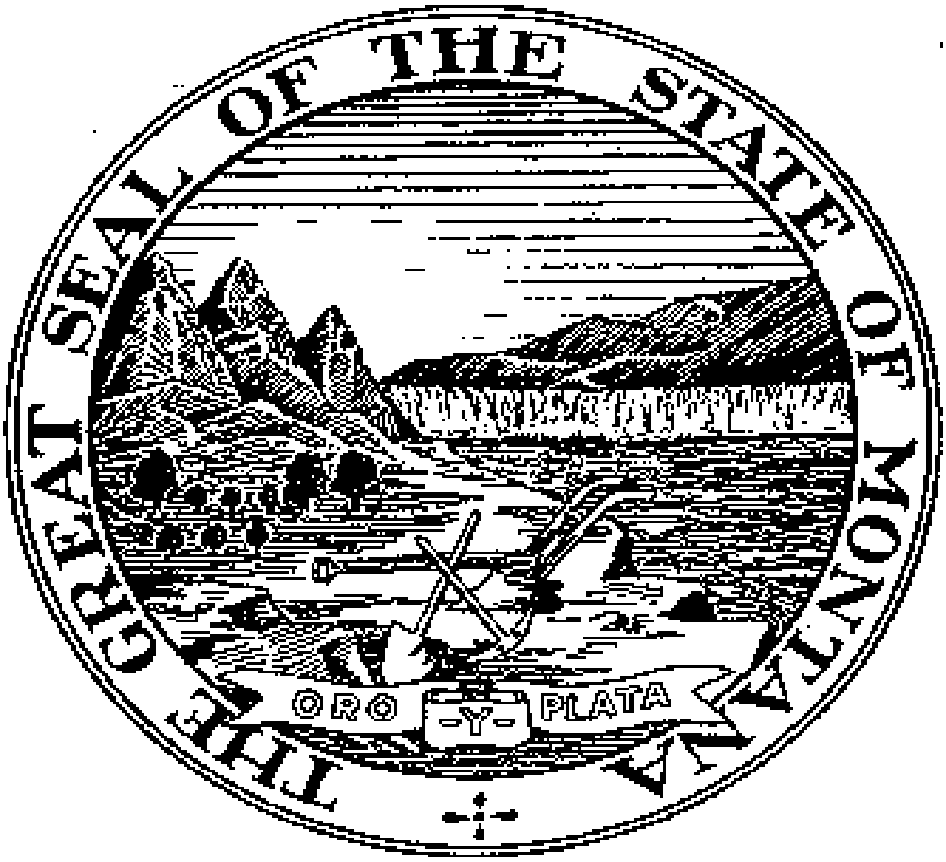
OSHA

Checklist for the Construction Industry

Occupational Safety and Health Bureau



Montana Department of Labor & Industry

Prepared for Montana Employers
by the

Occupational Safety & Health Bureau
Department of Labor and Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624-1728
(406) 444-6401

Forward

This checklist has been prepared to assist those employers and employees who seek to comply with the rules and regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

The standards referred to are Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the construction industry, 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 1926 and other selected General Industry Safety and Health Standards, Part 1910 having applicability to construction work.

Pursuant to the Montana Safety Act, MCA section 50-71-311, the Commissioner of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry has adopted certain Occupational Safety and Health Standards which are identical to those enforced by the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor. These standards are known as the Occupational Safety and Health Codes for General Industry and the Construction Safety Codes.

The objective of this checklist is to make employers and employees aware of many of the factors to be considered when construction work is being performed. This checklist is only a guide and does not necessarily address all standards or assure that all standards have been complied with.

The checklist is designed in such a manner that a negative answer to any question indicates an area of concern. If you have any questions or concerns relating to the checklist or to employee safety and health please contact:

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry
Occupational Safety and Health Bureau
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
444-6401

Index

Construction Standards Most Often Cited …….. 4
Most Commonly Cited Construction Standards That Are Usually Considered to be Serious Violations …. 5
Administrative Requirements (SCRR Article 1 Subarticles III and V) …….. 8
General Safety and Health …….. 8
Medical Services, First Aid, Sanitation 1926 ……. 9
Asbestos …….. 9
Hazard Communication ……..……. 10
Personal Protective Equipment ……..11
Fire Protection Equipment ……12
Signs, Signals and Barricades ……12
Materials Storage, Handling, Disposal ……..12
Tools, Hand and Power ……..13
Welding and Cutting ……..……14
Electrical ……15
Ladders and Scaffolding ……16
Floor and wall Openings …… ...17
Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators, Conveyors ……18
Motor Vehicles, mechanized Equipment …….. 20
Excavations ……...…… 21
Concrete, Concrete Forms and Shoring …… 22
Steel Erection …… 23
Tunnels and Shafts …… 24
Demolition …… 25
Blasting and Explosives …… 26
Power Transmission and Distribution ……..…… 26
Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) …… 27

Construction Standards Most Often Cited

1926.50(c): Failed to have a person who has a valid certificate in first aid training, that can be verified by documentary evidence, to be available at the worksite to render first aid in the absence of an infirmary, clinic, hospital, or physician, that is reasonably accessible in terms of time and distance to the worksite.

1926. 50(f): Failed to conspicuously post the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulance.

1926.404(f): Failed to provide a permanent and continuous path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures.

1926.152(a)(1): Failed to use only approved containers and portable tanks for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Approved metal safety cans shall be used for handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities greater than one gallon, except that this shall not apply to those flammable liquid materials which are highly viscid (extremely hard to pour) which may be used and handled in original shipping containers. For quantities of one gallon or less, only the original container or approved metal safety cans shall be used for storage, use and handling of flammable liquids.

1926.404(b)(1)(i): Failed to use either ground fault circuit interrupters as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section or an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section to protect employees on construction sites. These requirements are in addition to any other requirements for equipment grounding conductors.

1926.28(a): Failed to require the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all operations where is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce hazards to employees.

1926.416(a)(1): Failed to prohibit an employee from working in such proximity to any part of an electric power circuit that the employee could contact the electric power circuit in the course of his work unless the employee is protected against electric shock by deenergizing the circuit and grounding it or by guarding it effectively by insulation or other means.

1926.59(g)(1): Failed to obtain and develop a material safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical, chemical manufactures and importers produce or import. Employees shall have a material safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical that they use.

1926.500(e)(1)(iv): Failed to equip stairs with four or more risers, more than forty-four inches wide but less than eighty-eight inches wide, with one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side.

1926.602(a)(9)(i): Failed to equip all bi-directional machines, such as rollers, compactors, front-end loaders, bulldozers, and similar equipment with a horn distinguishable from the surrounding noise level, which shall be operated as needed when the machine is moving in either direction. The horn shall be maintained in an operative condition.

1926.500(d)(1): Failed to guard every open-sided floor or platform six feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level by standard railing, or the equivalent, as specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, on all open sides, except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder. The railing shall be provided with a standard toeboard wherever, beneath the open sides person can pass, or there is moving machinery, or there is equipment with which falling materials could create a hazard.

1926.404(b)(1)(ii): Failed to provide approved ground-fault circuit interrupters for personnel protection on all 120-volt. single-phase, 15- and 20- ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are used by employees. Receptacles on a two-wire, single-phase portable or vehicle-mounted generator rated not more than 5kW, where the circuit conductors of the generator are insulated from the generator frame and all other ground surfaces, need not be protected with ground-fault circuit interrupters.

1926.59(e)(1): Failed to develop or implement a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria in 29 CFR 59(f),(g) and (h) will be met.

1926.602(a)(9)(ii): Failed to prohibit use of the reverse gear on earthmoving or compacting equipment which has an obstructed view to the rear unless the equipment has in operation a reverse signal alarm distinguishable from the surrounding noise level or an employee signals it is safe to do so.

1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E): Failed to protect flexible cords from damage. Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Flexible cords and cables may pass through doorways or other pinch points if protection is provided to avoid damage.

1926.500(e)(1)(iii): Failed to equip stairs four or more risers, less than forty-four inches wide, having both sides open, with one stair railing on each side.

Most Commonly Cited Construction Standards That Are Usually Considered to be Serious Violations

1926.451(d)(10): Failed to install guardrails made of lumber not less than 2 x 4 inches (or other material provided equivalent protection), and approximately fort-two inches high, with a midrail of 1 x 6 inch lumber of 1 x 6 inch lumber (or other material providing equivalent protection), and toeboards at all open ends of tubular weld frame scaffolds more than ten feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of four inches in height.

1926.102(a)(1): Failed to provide employees with eye and face protection equipment when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.

1926.651(g): Failed to slop all excavations to at least the angle of respose except for areas where solid rock allows for line drilling or presplitting.

1926.300(b)(2): Failed to guard belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, fly wheels, chains or other reciprocating, rotating or moving parts, of equipment if such parts are exposed to contact by employees or otherwise create a hazard. Guarding shall meet the

requirements as set forth in American National Standards Institute, B15.1-1953(R1958), Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.

1926.651(c): Failed to guard walls and faces of excavations, where employees are exposed to danger of moving ground by a shoring system, sloping of the ground or some other equivalent means.

1926.21(b)(6)(i): Failed to instruct employees required to enter confined or enclosed spaces as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken, and the use of the protective equipment and emergency equipment required. The employer shall comply with any specific regulations that apply to work in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

1926.652(b): Failed to shore, sheet, brace, slope, or otherwise support sides of trenches in unstable or soft material, five feet or more in depth, to protect employees working within them.

1926.601(b)(4): Failed to prohibit the use of motor vehicles equipment having an obstructed view to the rear unless: (i) The vehicle has a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level or; (ii) the vehicle is backed only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.

1926.500(g)(1): Failed to protect employees engaged in built-up roofing work on low pitched roofs with a ground cave height greater than 16 feet from falling from all unprotected sides and edges of the roof as follows: (i) By use of a motion –sopped –safety system: or (ii) by use of a warning line system erected and maintained as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of the section and supplemental for employees working between the warning line and the roof edge by the use of either an MSS system or, where mechanical system: or (iii) by use of safety monitoring system on roofs 50 feet or less in width where mechanical equipment is not being used or stored.

1926.652(a): Failed to shore, lay back to a stable slope, or provided some other equivalent means of protection where employees may be exposed to moving ground or cave ins for banks of trenches more than 5 feet high. Refer to Table P-1 as a guide for sloping of banks. Trenches less than 5 feet in depth shall be effectively protected when examinations of ground indicates hazardous ground movement may be expected.

1926.451(e)(1): Failed to prohibit the use of free-standing mobile scaffolding towers when the height exceeded four times the minimum base dimension.

1926.652(c): Failed to shore or otherwise support sides of trenches in hard compact soil, including embankments, when the trench is more than five feet in depth and eight feet or more in length. In lieu of shoring the sides of the trench above the five-foot level may be sloped to preclude collapse, but shall not be steeper than a one foot rise to each one-half foot horizontal. When the outside diameter of a pipe is greater than six feet, a bench of four-foot minimum shall be provided at the toe of the sloped portion.

1926.500(g)(5): Failed to protect employees working in roof edge materials handling or materials storage area located on a low-pitched roof with a ground to eave height greater than 16 feet from falling, by use of an MSS system along all unprotected roof sides and edges of the area.

1926.1000(g)(1): Failed to fit material handling machinery manufactured or placed in service between July 1, 1969 and September 1, 1972, with rollover protective structure.

1926.1000(b): Failed to equip material handling machinery, manufactured on or after September 1, 1972, with rollover protection structures which meet the minimum performance standards prescribed in 1926.1001 and 1926.1002, as applicable.

1926.556(b)(2)(v): Failed to require the wearing of body belt and lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift. *The use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited; however, the use of a body belt in a positioning device system is acceptable.*

1926.405(g)(1)(ii): Failed to equip flexible cord with an attachment plug and to energize such flexible cord from an approved receptacle outlet, if used as permitted in paragraphs (g)(1)(i)(C), (g)(1)(i)(F), or (g)(1)(i)(H) of this section.

1926.451(u)(3): Failed to install a catch platform below the working area of roofs more than sixteen feet from the ground to eaves with a slope greater than four inches in twelve inches without a parapet. In width, the platform shall extend two feet beyond the protection of the eaves and shall be provided with a guardrail, midrail, and toeboard. This provision shall not apply where employees engaged in work upon such roofs are protected by a safety belt attached to a lifeline.

1926.552(c)(4): Failed to provide personnel tower hoistway doors or gates of not less than six feet six inches in height with mechanical locks which cannot be operated from the landing side, and shall be accessible only to persons on the car.

1926.602(a)(9)(ii): Failed to prohibit use of reverse gear on earthmoving or compacting equipment which has obstructed view to the rear unless the equipment has in operation a reverse signal alarm distinguished from the surrounding noise level or an employee signals it is safe to do so.

1926.404(f)(6): Failed to provide a permanent and continuous path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures.

Checklist for the Construction Industry

Administrative Requirements

	YES	NO
1. Is the U.S. Department of Labor job safety and health protection poster (or a facsimile) posted in a conspicuous place? 1903.2(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are all occupational deaths, injuries, and illnesses recorded on the OSHA form 200 as required? 1904.2(a)(1)	_____	_____
3. Is each recordable injury entered on the OSHA 200 within 6 working days of the employer learning of the injury? 1904.2(b)(1)	_____	_____
4. Is the OSHA 200 summary for previous year posted from February 1 to March 1? 1904.5(d)	_____	_____
5. Is an OSHA form 101 (or it's equivalent), supplemental record of each occupational injury or illness, available at the establishment? 1904.4	_____	_____
6. Is the OSHA Area Director notified with forty-eight hours of any employment fatality or any accident which results in the hospitalization of five or more employees? 1904.8	_____	_____

General Safety and Health

1. Is each employee instructed in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury? 1926.21(b)(2)	_____	_____
2. Are employees who are required to handle or use poisons, caustics, and other harmful substances instructed in their safe handling and use, and made aware of the potential hazards, personal hygiene, and personal protective measures? 1926.21(b)(3)	_____	_____
3. Are employees who are required to enter confined or enclosed spaces instructed as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken, and in the use of protective and emergency equipment? 1926.21(b)(6)(i)	_____	_____
4. Is form and scrap lumber with protruding nails and all other debris kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs. 1926.25(a)	_____	_____
5. Are employees required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment when there is an exposure to hazardous conditions? 1926.28(a)	_____	_____

Medical Services, First Aid, Sanitation 1926

	YES	NO
1. Is a facility for the treatment of injured employees located within three minutes of the job site?	_____	_____
If not, is there an employee(s) trained if first aid at the site? 1926.50(c)	_____	_____
2. Are first aid supplies that are approved by the consulting physician readily accessible? 1926.50(f)	_____	_____
3. Are telephone numbers of physicians, hospitals, or ambulances conspicuously posted? 1926.50(f)	_____	_____
4. Are potable (drinking) water and adequate toilet facilities available at the job site? 1926.51	_____	_____
5. Are the regulations concerning protection of employees against the effects of noise exposure understood and complied with? 1926.52	_____	_____

Asbestos*

1. Does the employer assure that no employee is exposed to more than 0.2 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an eight-hour time weighted average (TWA)? 1926.58(c)	_____	_____
2. Does the employer assure that no employee is exposed to more than 1.0 fiber per cubic centimeter of air as averaged over a sampling period of thirty minutes? 1926.58(c)(2) (excursion limit)	_____	_____
3. On multi-employer worksites, are all other employees informed of the existence and requirements, regulated areas, and of the work with asbestos? 1926.58(d)	_____	_____
4. If TWA or excursion limit listed above is exceeded, are regulated work areas established and all requirements of this paragraph met? 1926.58(f)	_____	_____
5. Is employee exposure monitoring meeting the requirements of this paragraph conducted? 1926.58(f)	_____	_____
6. Are engineering controls used to meet TWA and excursion limits in paragraph (c)? 1926.58(g)	_____	_____
7. Are respirators properly selected and used as required by this paragraph? 1926.58(h)	_____	_____
8. If TWA or excursion limit is exceeded, is proper protective clothing selected and used? 1926.58(i)(1)	_____	_____
9. Are laundering requirements, transportation of contaminated clothing requirements, and inspection requirements met? 1926.58(I)(2), (3), and (4)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
10. Are clean change areas with separate facilities for protective and street clothing provided? 1926.58(j)(1)(i) and (ii)	_____	_____
11. Is a lunch area with exposure to asbestos below action level and/or the excursion limit provided? 1926.58(j)(1)(iii)	_____	_____
12. Is a decontamination area meeting requirements of the paragraph provided? 1926.58(j)(2)	_____	_____
13. Are warning signs and labels used as required by this paragraph? 1926.58(k)(1) and (2)	_____	_____
14. Is employee training provided for all employees exposed to asbestos above the action level or excursion limit? 1926.58(k)(3) and (4)	_____	_____
15. Is HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment used and is waste properly disposed of? 1926.58(l)	_____	_____
16. Is a medical surveillance program meeting all requirements of this section provided? 1926.58(m)	_____	_____
17. Are all required records kept, made available, and transferred as required? 1926.58(n)	_____	_____

**For the purpose of this checklist, asbestos includes asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, and acrinoiite.*

Hazard Communication

	YES	NO
1. Does employer have a written Hazard Communication Program? 1926.59(e)(1)	_____	_____
2. Does employer have a complete list of hazardous chemicals used on site?	_____	_____
Does list reference appropriate MSDS? 1926.59(e)(1)(i)	_____	_____
3. Does employer either: A. Provide other employers who may have exposed employees with MSDS or B. Make MSDS available at a central worksite location? 1926.59(e)(2)(i)	_____	_____
4. Does employer inform other employers of any precautionary measures they may need to take? 1926.59(e)(2)(ii)	_____	_____
5. Does employer inform other employers of labeling system? 1926.59(e)(2)(iii)	_____	_____
6. Are containers of hazardous chemicals, labeled, tagged, or marked? 1926.59(f)(1)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
7. Does labeling include both: a) identify, b) hazard warning? 1926.54(5)(i) and 1926.54(f)(5)(ii)	_____	_____

NOTE: Labels need not be used on portable containers to be immediately used by employee making transfer.

8. Does employer have an MSDS for each hazardous chemical on site? 1926.59(g)(1)	_____	_____
9. Are MSDSs available to employees? 1926.59(g)(8)	_____	_____
10. Are employees trained in the hazards of chemical in their work area? 1926.59(h)	_____	_____
11. Does training include:		
a) hazard communication standard requirements? 1926.59(h)(1)(i)	_____	_____
b) any operation in employee's area where hazardous chemicals may be present? 1926.59(h)(1)(ii)	_____	_____
c) location and availability of Hazard Communication Program? 1926.59(h)(1)(iii)	_____	_____
d) methods that may be used to detect a chemical release? 1926.59(h)(2)(i)	_____	_____
e) physical and chemical hazards of chemicals in the workplace? 1926.59(h)(2)(ii)	_____	_____
f) measures employees can take to protect themselves? 1926.59(h)(2)(iii)	_____	_____
g) details of employers Hazard Communication Programs? (labeling, MSDS, how to obtain and use information) 1926.59(h)(2)(iv)	_____	_____
12. Does employer have a method of informing employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks, unlabeled pipes, etc. 1926.59(e)(1)(ii)	_____	_____

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Are protective helmets (hard hats) worn at all times where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock and burns? 1926.100	_____	_____
2. Are employees provided with eye and face protection? 1926.102 Note: See Table E-1	_____	_____
3. Are safety nets provided when work areas are more than twenty-five feet above ground or water surfaces and the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines, or safety belts in not practical? 1926.105(a) through (f)	_____	_____

Fire Protection and Prevention

	YES	NO
1. Has a fire protection program been developed? 1926.150(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Is firefighting equipment conspicuously located? 1926.150(a)(3)	_____	_____
3. Is firefighting equipment periodically inspected and maintained in operating condition? 1926.150(a)(4)	_____	_____
4. Is firefighting equipment selected and provided according to the listed requirements? 1926.150(c)	_____	_____
5. Are all flammable and combustible liquids stored and handled in approved containers and portable tanks? 1926.152(a)(1)	_____	_____
6. If more than twenty-five gallons of flammable or combustible liquid is stored in a room, is it in an approved cabinet? 1926.152(b)(1)	_____	_____
7. Is at least one portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 20-B:C located within seventy-five feet of each pump, dispenser, underground file pipe opening, and lubrication or service area? 1926.152(g)(11)	_____	_____

Signs, Signals and Barricades

1. Are required signs, symbols and accident prevention tags in compliance with the following? 1926.200 Figures G-1, G-2 and Table G-1	_____	_____
2. Are flagmen equipped with flags (at least eighteen inches square), sign paddles, or lights? 1926.201(a)(3)	_____	_____
3. Are flagmen wearing red or orange warning garments? If working at night is warning garments reflectorized? 1926.201(a)(4)	_____	_____

Materials Storage, Handling, Disposal

1. Are materials which are stored in tiers either stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse? 1926.250(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are materials stored more than six feet from any hoistway or inside floor opening and more than ten feet from any exterior walls that do not extend above the top of the stored materials? 1926.250(b)(1)	_____	_____
3. Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repair? 1926.250(a)(3)	_____	_____
4. Are waste materials disposed of properly? 1926.252	_____	_____

	YES	NO
5. Do alloy steel chain slings have a permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, capacity, and manufacturer? 1926.251(b)(1)	_____	_____
6. Do any hooks, rings, oblong links, pearshaped links, coupling links, and other attachments have a rated capacity at least that of the chain? 1926.251(b)(2) Note: Job or shop hooks and links or makeshift fasteners are not to be used. 1926.251(a)(1)	_____	_____
7. Is all rigging equipment for material handling inspected prior to use on each shift? 1926.251(a)(1)	_____	_____
8. When forming eyes in wire rope are U-bolt clips properly spaced and installed? 1926.251(c)(5) and (c)(5)(i)	_____	_____

Tools, Hand and Power

1. Are hand and power tools furnished by employer or employee maintained in a safe condition? 1926.300(a)	_____	_____
2. Are power tools, belts, gears, shaft, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, fly wheels, and chains properly guarded? 1926.300(b)(1) & (2)	_____	_____
3. Are electric power operation tools equipment with proper ground or double insulated? 1926.302(a)	_____	_____
4. Have all employees who operated powder actuated tools trained in the use of the particular tool they use? 1926.304(d)	_____	_____
5. Do all circular saws have an exhaust hood or a guard to prevent accidental contact with the saw blade if there is a possibility of contact either beneath or behind the table? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.0-1926 Section 4.1.1	_____	_____
6. Do all portable circular saws have a guard above the base plate and a guard below the base plate that will automatically and instantly return to the covering position when the saw is withdrawn from the work? 1926.304(d)	_____	_____
7. Do hand fed circular rip saws have an upper blade guard? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.0-1926 Section 4.1.2(a)	_____	_____
8. Do hand fed circular rip saws have a spreader? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.1-1926 Section 4.1.2(b)	_____	_____
9. Do hand fed circular rip saws have non-kickback fingers or dogs? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.1-1926 Section 4.1.2(c)	_____	_____
10. Do all radial arm saws have upper and lower blade guards? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.1-1926 Section 4.1.9(a)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
11. Are radial arm saws equipped with an adjustable stop or sufficiently wide table so that saw blade does not pass the edge of the table? 1926.304(f) ANSI 01.1-1926 Section 4.1.9(d)(1)	_____	_____

Welding and Cutting

1. When transporting or storing compressed gas cylinders, are cylinders secured and caps in place? 1926.350(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are cylinders secured in a vertical position when transported by power vehicles? 1926.350(a)(4)	_____	_____
3. Are all compressed gas cylinders secured in an upright position at all times? 1926.350(a)(9)	_____	_____
4. Is it insured that cylinders, full or empty, are never used as rollers or supports? 1926.350(c)(1)	_____	_____
5. Are employees instructed in the safe use of fuel gas? 1926.350(d)	_____	_____
6. Are torches inspected for leaking shut off valves, hose couplings, and tip connections at the beginning of each shift? 1926.350(g)(2)	_____	_____
7. Are oxygen cylinders and fittings kept away from oil and grease? 1926.350(i)	_____	_____
8. Are oxygen and fuel gas regulators in proper working order? 1926.350(h)	_____	_____
9. Are frames of all arc welding and cutting machines grounded? 1926.351(c)(5)	_____	_____
10. Are employees instructed in the safe means of arc welding and cutting? 1926.351(d)	_____	_____
11. Are welding and cutting operations shielded by noncombustible or flameproof screen whenever practicable? 1926.351(c)	_____	_____
12. Are electrodes removed and electrode holders placed or protected so they cannot make electrical contact with employees when the holders are left unattended? 1926.351(d)(1)	_____	_____
13. Are employees who are performing any type of welding, cutting, or heating protected by suitable eye protective equipment? 1926.353(e)(2)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
14. Is suitable fire extinguishing equipment immediately available in work area and ready for instant use? 1926.353(d)	_____	_____
15. Are drums, containers, or hollow structures which have contained toxic or flammable substances either filled with water or thoroughly cleaned of such substances, ventilated and tested before welding, cutting, or heating? 1926.352(i)	_____	_____
16. Before heat is applied to a drum, container, or hollow structure is a vent or opening provided to release built up pressure? 1926.352(i)	_____	_____
17. Is mechanical ventilation system of sufficient capacity and so arranged to remove fumes and smoke and keep the concentration within safe limits? 1926.353(a)(2) and (3)	_____	_____
18. When employees are welding, cutting, or heating in confined space, is either general mechanical ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or airline respirators provided? 1926.353(b)(1)	_____	_____

Electrical

1. Is all electrical equipment free from recognized hazards that may cause death or serious harm? 1926.403(b)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are disconnecting means legibly marked to indicate purpose unless located so that purpose is evident? 1926.403(h)	_____	_____
3. Is sufficient working space provided to permit safe operation and maintenance of electrical equipment? 1926.403(i)(1)	_____	_____
4. Are live electrical parts guarded against accidental contact? 1926.403(i)(2)	_____	_____
5. Is polarity of conductors correct? 1926.404(a)(2)	_____	_____
6. Are ground fault circuit interrupters used to protect employees? 1926.404(b)(1)(i)	_____	_____
7. If not, is an assured equipment grounding program in place? 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)	_____	_____
8. Are outlet devices correctly matched with load being served? 1926.404(b)(2) See Table K-4	_____	_____
9. Is path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures permanent and continuous? 1926.404(f)(6)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
10. Are exposed noncurrent carrying metal parts of cords and plug connected equipment rounded? 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)	_____	_____
11. Are lamps for general illumination protected against breakage? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E)	_____	_____
12. Are flexible cords and cables protected from damage? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(i)	_____	_____
13. Are electrical extension cords of the three wire type? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(J)	_____	_____
14. Are unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings closed? 1926.405(b)(1)	_____	_____
15. Do all pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings have covers? 1926.405(b)(2)	_____	_____
16. Are all cabinets, cut out boxes, fittings, boxes, panel board enclosures, switches, circuit breakers, through doorways or windows, attached to building surfaces, or concealed behind walls, ceilings, or floors? 1926.405(e)(1) and (2)	_____	_____
17. Are flexible cords and cables not used where run through holes in walls, ceilings, and floors, through doorways or windows, attached to building surfaces, or concealed behind walls, ceilings, or floors? 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)	_____	_____
18. Are fixtures and receptacles in wet or damp locations identified for that purpose and installed so that water cannot enter? 1926.405(j)(1)(v) and (j)(2)(ii)	_____	_____
19. Is all electrical equipment used in hazardous locations either approved for the location or intrinsically safe? 1926.407(b)	_____	_____
20. Are electrical cords or cables taken out of service when worn or frayed? 1926.416(e)(1)	_____	_____

Ladders and Scaffolding

1. Are defective ladders –broken or missing rungs or steps, broken or split side rails –immediately withdrawn from service? 1926.450(a)(2)	_____	_____
2. Are scaffolds, guardrails, and toeboards in compliance with tables in this subpart? 1926.451	_____	_____
3. Is the footing or anchorage for scaffolds sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the maximum intended load without settling or displacement? 1926.451(a)(2)	_____	_____
4. Are scaffold guardrails and toeboards installed on all open sides and ends of platforms more than ten feet above ground or floor? 1926.451(a)(4)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
5. Do scaffolds four to ten feet in height, with a minimum horizontal dimension in either direction of less than forty-five inches, have standard guardrails on all open sides and ends of platform? 1926.451(a)(4)	_____	_____
6. Are scaffolds capable of supporting at least four times their maximum intended load? 1926.451(a)(7)	_____	_____
7. Are scaffold planks extended over their end supports not less than six inches, nor more than twelve inches 1926.451(a)(4)	_____	_____
8. Are manually propelled mobile scaffolds erected so that their height is no more than four times the minimum base dimension? 1926.451(e)(1)	_____	_____
9. Are caster or wheels on mobile scaffolds locked while in use by any person? 1926.451(e)(8)	_____	_____
10. Are all two point suspended scaffolds suspended by wire, synthetic, or fiber ropes capable of supporting at least six times the related load? 1926.451(i)(5)	_____	_____
11. Are all ropes (wire, fiber, and synthetic), slings, hangers, platforms, and other supporting parts of two point suspended scaffolds inspected before every installation? 1926.451(i)(7)	_____	_____
12. Are all employees on two point suspended scaffolds protected by a lifeline and safety belt? 1926.451(i)(8)	_____	_____

Floor and Wall Openings

1. Are floor and wall openings properly guarded with standard railings and toeboards? 1926.500(b)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are skylight openings guarded by fixed standard railings on all exposed, or are covers capable of supporting two hundred pounds installed? 1926.500(b)(4)	_____	_____
3. Are wall openings four feet or more above ground properly guarded? 1926.500(c)(1)	_____	_____
4. Are extension platforms outside a wall properly guarded with side rails or equivalent guards? 1926.500(c)(2)	_____	_____
5. Are open sided floors platforms six feet or more above ground or floor levels guarded by standard railing? 1926.500(d)(1)	_____	_____
6. Are runways higher than four feet and on which tools, machine parts, or material are likely to be used, guarded by a standard railing and toeboard? 1926.500(d)(2)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
7. Are flights of stairs with four or more risers equipped with standard stair railings or handrails? 1926.500(e)	_____	_____
8. Are employees performing built up roofing work on low pitched roofs with a ground to eave height greater than sixteen feet protected from falling from the side edge of the roof? 1926.500(g)	_____	_____
9. Where mechanical equipment is being used on the roof during built up roofing work and a warning line system is used to protect the workers from falling, is the warning line erected	_____	_____
a. around all sides of the work area?		
b. not less than six feet from edge which is parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation?		
c. Not less than ten feet from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation? 1926.500(g)(3)	_____	_____
10. Is the warning line flagged with a high-visibility material at not more than six foot intervals? 1926.500(g)(2(ii)(a)	_____	_____
11. Is the warning line supported so that its lowest point (including slack) is no closer than thirty-four inches nor higher than thirty-nine inches from the roof surface? 1926.500(g)(3)(iii)(b)	_____	_____
12. Are employees working in a roof edge materials handling area or materials storage area protected from falling by guardrails, safety nets, or a safety belt system? 1926.500(g)(5)	_____	_____
13. Are materials stored at least six feet away from the edge when guardrails are not erected at roof edge? 1926.500(g)(5)(vi)	_____	_____
14. Is a training program designed to train employees in the recognition of hazards of falling that are associated with working near a roof perimeter provided for all employees? 1926.500(g)(6)	_____	_____

Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators, Conveyors

1. Are manufacture's specifications and limitations applicable to the operation of any and all cranes and derricks complied with? 1926.550(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special hazard warnings posted on all equipment and visible from operator's station? 1926.550(a)(2)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
3. Is equipment inspected by a competent person before each use? 1926.550(a)(5)	_____	_____
4. Are thorough annual inspections made on hoisting machinery and records of the dates and results of the inspection maintained by employer? 1926.550(a)(6)	_____	_____
5. Are accessible areas within the swing radius of the rotating superstructure of the crane barricaded? 1926.550(a)(9)	_____	_____
6. Before leaving crane unattended, is the boom lowered to the ground level or otherwise securely fastened? 1926.550(b)(2) ANSI B30.5-1968 Chapter 5-3	_____	_____
7. Are booms which are being assembled or disassembled on the ground, with or without support of the boom harness, securely blocked to prevent dropping of the boom and boom sections? 1926.550(b)(2) ANSI b30.5-1968 Chapter 5-3	_____	_____
8. Are cranes or derricks only used to hoist employees on a personal platform when conventional means are more hazardous or impossible? 1926.550(g)(2)	_____	_____
9. If a personal platform is being used, are all operation criteria required by this standard being followed? 1926.550(g)(3)(i)	_____	_____
10. Does the crane or derrick used with a personal platform have a boom angle indicator (if equipped with a variable angle boom), a device to indicate boom length (if equipped with telescoping boom), and an anti-two blocking device or two block damage prevention feature? 1926.550(g)(3)(ii)	_____	_____
11. Does the personnel platform meet all design criteria and platform specifications required by this standard? 1926.550(g)(4)	_____	_____
12. Has a trail lift, inspection, and proof testing been conducted? 1926.550(g)(5)	_____	_____
13. Are employees prohibited from riding on material hoist except for the purpose of inspection and maintenance? 1926.552(b)(1)(ii)	_____	_____
14. Are hoistway entrances protected by substantial gates or bars? 1926.552(b)(c)	_____	_____
15. Are hoistway door or gates on personnel hoists at least six feet high? 1926.552(c)(4)	_____	_____
16. Are hoistway doors or gates provided with mechanical locks which cannot be operated from landing side and are accessible only to persons in car? 1926.552(c)(4)	_____	_____
17. Are overhead protective coverings provided on top of hoist cages or platforms? 1926.552(c)(7)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
18. Is the safe working load of overhead hoist, as determined by the manufacturer, indicated on the hoist and that safe working load not being exceeded? 1926.554(a)(1)	_____	_____
19. Where conveyors pass over areas or aisles, have guards been provided to protect employees from falling materials? 1926.555(a)(5)	_____	_____
20. Are conveyors equipped with audible warning signals and is that signal sounded immediately before starting the conveyor? 1926.555(a)(1)	_____	_____
21. Are body belts worn and lanyards attached to the boom or basket when employees are working from an aerial lift? 1926.556(b)(2)(v)	_____	_____

Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment

1. Are all vehicles which are left unattended at night, adjacent to a highway in normal use or a construction site where work is in progress, equipped with lights, reflectors, or barricades to identify the location of the equipment? 1926.600(a)(1)	_____	_____
2. Are tire racks, cages, or equivalent protective devices provided and used when inflating, mounting, or dismounting tires installed on split rims or locking rings 1926.600(a)(2)	_____	_____
3. Are bulldozer and scraper blades, dump bodies, etc., fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or not in use? 1926.600(a)(3)(i)	_____	_____
4. Are parking brakes set on parked equipment, and are wheels chocked when parked on an incline? 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)	_____	_____
5. Are motor vehicles which operate within an off highway job site that is closed to public traffic being operated according to the requirements of this standard? 1926.601	_____	_____
6. Do these vehicles have a service brake system, emergency brake system, and parking brake system in operable condition? 1926.601(b)(1)	_____	_____
7. Are all vehicles equipped with an audible warning device that is in operable condition at the operator's station 1926.601(b)(3)	_____	_____
8. Do all vehicles with an obstructed view to the rear have a back up alarm or are always used with a observer? 1926.601(b)(4)	_____	_____
9. Do all vehicles have seat belts and are they used? 1926.601(b)(9)	_____	_____
10. Are tail gate handles on dump truck arranged to keep operator clear? 1926.601(b)(12)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
11. Are operating levers on dump truck equipped with latches? 1926.601(b)(11)	_____	_____
12. Are vehicles in use inspected at the beginning of each shift to assure that all parts, equipment, and accessories affecting safety operation are free of defects? 1926.601(b)(14)	_____	_____
13. Are seat belts provided on all earthmoving equipment except those not equipped with ROPS and those designed for stand up operation? 1926.602(a)(2)(i)	_____	_____
14. Does all bi-directional earthmoving equipment have a horn in operable condition? 1926.602(a)(9)(i)	_____	_____
15. Is all earthmoving or compacting equipment with obstructed rear view equipped with an operable backup alarm or used only with an observer? 1926.602(a)(9)(ii)	_____	_____
16. Are all high lift rider industrial trucks equipped with overhead guards? 1926.602(c)(1)(v)	_____	_____
17. Is all equipment used in site clearing operations equipped with proper rollover protection? 1926.604(a)(2)	_____	_____
18. Unless employees can step safely to or from the wharf, float, or river towboat, is a ramp of adequate strength, with side boards, well maintained and properly secured or a safe walkway provided? 1926.605(b)(1) and (2)	_____	_____
19. Are all powered industrial trucks equipped with inspected and working, brakes, steering mechanisms, control mechanism, warning devices, lights, governors, lift overhead devices, guards and safety devices? 1926.602(c)(1)(vi) ANSI B56.1-969 Section 702I	_____	_____

Excavations

1. Are all surface encumbrances that may create a hazard removed or supported? 1926.651(a)	_____	_____
2. Have all underground utility installation been located? 1926.651(b)(2) & (3)	_____	_____
3. In trenches more than four feet deep, are stairways, ladders, or ramps located so that travel to them is no more than twenty-five feet? 1926.651(c)(2)	_____	_____
4. Are employees exposed to vehicular traffic wearing warning vests made of reflectorized or high visibility material? 1926.651(d)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
5. Is a warning system such as barricades, hand or mechanical signals or stop logs used when mobile equipment approaches the edge of the excavation? 1926.651(f)	_____	_____
6. Are testing and controls used to prevent exposure to hazardous atmospheres? 1926.651(g)	_____	_____
7. Are excavation or other materials kept at least two feet from the edge of excavations? 1926.651(j)(2)	_____	_____
8. Is excavation inspected daily and after any hazard increasing occurrence? 1926.651(K)(1)	_____	_____
9. Are employees in an excavation five feet deep or more, or with the potential for cave in, protected by an adequate protective system? 1926.652(a)(1) See appendices A,B,C,D,E, and F to this standard.	_____	_____

Concrete, Concrete Forms and Shoring

1. Is all protruding reinforced steel, onto or into which employee could fall, guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement? 1926.701(b)	_____	_____
2. Are employees prohibited from riding concrete buckets? 1926.701(b)	_____	_____
3. Are employees protected by safety belts when placing or tying reinforcing steel more than six feet above adjacent working surfaces? 1926.701(f)(2)	_____	_____
4. Do powered, rotating-type concrete trowels, that are manually guided, have a control switch that automatically shuts if its operators hands are removed from handles? 1926.702(c)	_____	_____
5. Is a lock out tag out procedure in use of any machinery where inadvertent operation could cause injury? 1926.702(j)(1)	_____	_____
6. Is all formwork for cast-in-place concrete designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced, and maintained so that it will support without failure all loads that may be anticipated? 1926.703(a)(1)	_____	_____
7. Is erected shoring equipment inspected immediately prior to, during and immediately after concrete placement? 1926.703(b)(3)	_____	_____
8. Are forms and shores left in place until employer determines that the concrete can support its weight and superimposed loads? 1926.703(e)(1)	_____	_____
9. Are precast concrete wall units, structural framing, and tiltup wall panels supported to prevent overturning and collapse until permanent connections are made? 1926.704(a)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
10. Architect? Do designs and plans include prescribed methods of erection? 1926.705 Appendix A 11.2	_____	_____
11. Does jacking equipment have a safety factor of 2.5? 1926.705 App A 11.3.1	_____	_____
12. Is the maximum number of manually controlled jacks on one slab limited to fourteen? 1926.705 App A 11.3.4	_____	_____
13. Are jacking operations synchronized to insure even and uniform lifting? 1926.705 App A 11.4	_____	_____
14. Are only those employees required for jacking and to secure slabs permitted under slab during jacking? 1926.705 App A 11.5	_____	_____
15. Is a limited access zone established when constructing a masonry wall? 1926.706(a)	_____	_____
16. Are all masonry walls over eight feet in height braced or supported to prevent collapse? 1926.706(b)	_____	_____

Steel Erection

1. Are safety nets used when the work area is more than twenty-five feet above the ground, water surface or other surface where ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines and safety belts are impractical? 1926.750(b)(1)(ii)	_____	_____
2. Is permanent flooring installed as the erection progresses and is there a maximum of eight floors between the erection floor and the uppermost permanent floor, except where the structural integrity is maintained as a result of the design? 1926.750(a)(1)	_____	_____
3. Temporary flooring –skeleton steel construction in tiered buildings: Is the derrick or erection floor solidly planked except for access openings? Is the planking or decking or proper thickness to carry work load? Is planking two inches minimum full size undressed, laid tight, and secured? 1926.750(b)(1)(i)	_____	_____
4. Is a safety railing of one half inch wire rope or equal installed approximately forty-two inches around the periphery of all temporary planked or temporary metal decked floors of tiered buildings and other mulifloored structures during structural steel assembly? 1926.750(b)(1)(iii)	_____	_____
5. Where long span joints or trusses forty feet or longer are used, is a center row of bolted bridging installed? 1926.751(c)(2)	_____	_____
6. Are tag lines used for controlling loads? 1926.751(d)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
7. Are locking devices provided to retain sockets on impact wrenches? 1926.752(b)(2)	_____	_____
8. When riveting in the vicinity of combustible material, are precautions taken to prevent fires? 1926.752(c)(1)	_____	_____
9. On pneumatic riveting hammers, is the safety wire on snap not less than number fourteen wire, and on handle not less than number nine wire? 1926.752(c)(3)	_____	_____
10. Are turnbuckles secured to prevent unwinding under stress? 1926.752(d)(2)	_____	_____
11. Are plumbing-up guys and related equipment placed so that employees can reach connection points? 1926.752(d)(3)	_____	_____
12. In plumbing-up, do the planks overlap the bearing on each end by a minimum of twelve inches? 1926.752(g)	_____	_____
13. Is wire mesh, exterior plywood, or the equivalent placed around columns where planks do not fit tightly? 1926.752(h)	_____	_____
14. Are all unused openings in floor planked over or guarded? 1926.752(j)	_____	_____
15. Are employees provided with safety belts when working on float scaffolds? 1926.752(k)	_____	_____

Tunnels and Shafts

1. Are safe means of access provided and maintained to all working places? 1926.800(a)(2)	_____	_____
2. Is a check-in and check-out system used that will provide positive identification of every employee underground? Is an accurate record and location of the employees kept on the surface? 1926.800(a)(6)	_____	_____
3. Are emergency evacuation plans and procedures developed and made known to employees? 1926.800(b)(1)	_____	_____
4. Are Bureau of Mines approved self-rescuers available to equip each employee near the advancing face and on haulage equipment and other areas where employees may be trapped by smoke or gas? 1926.800(b)(3)	_____	_____
5. Is a maximum of one days supply of diesel fuel stored underground? 1926.800(e)(1)(iv)	_____	_____
6. Are gasoline and liquefied petroleum gases prohibited from being taken, stored, or used underground? 1926.800(e)(1)(v)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
7. Are enclosed metal cages used to raise and lower persons in the shaft? 1926.800(m)(8)	_____	_____
8. At coffer dams, are warning signals for evacuation of employees in case of emergency developed and posted? 1926.802(b)	_____	_____
9. Compresses Air: Is a competent person present at all times who is designated and representing the employer, who is familiar with all requirements of the subpart and is responsible for all compliance with this and other applicable subparts? 1926.803(a)(1)	_____	_____

Demolition

1. If employees are exposed to the hazard of falling through wall openings, are the openings protected to a height of approximately forty-two inches? 1926.850(g)	_____	_____
2. If debris is dropped through holes in the floor without cutes, is the area onto which the material is dropped completely enclosed with barricades at least forty-two inches high and at least six feet back from the projected edge of the opening above? 1926.850(h)	_____	_____
3. Are all floor openings not used as material drops equipped with a properly secured cover that will support any load which may be imposed? 1926.850(i)	_____	_____
4. Are all stairs, passageways, ladders, and incidental equipment covered by this section periodically inspected and maintained in a clean safe condition? 1926.851(b)	_____	_____
5. is any area where material is dropped outside the exterior walls of the structure effectively protected? 1926.852(a)	_____	_____
6. Are workers engaged in razing the steel after floor arches are removed protected by planking as required in 1926.855(b)? 1926.858(a)	_____	_____
7. Are continuous inspections made by a competent person as work progresses to detect hazards from weakened or deteriorated floors or walls or loosened materials? 1926.859(g)	_____	_____

Blasting and Explosives

1. Are only authorized and qualified persons permitted to handle explosives? 1926.900(a)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
2. Are smoking, firearms, matches, open flame lamps and other fires, flame or heat producing devices, and sparks prohibited in or near explosive magazines and while explosives are being handled, transported, or used? 1926.900(d)	_____	_____
3. Is an inventory and use record of all explosives maintained by the employer? 1926.900(d)	_____	_____
4. Are explosives not in use kept in a locked magazine? 1926.900(d)	_____	_____
5. Are precautions taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric blasting caps from current induced by radar, radio transmitters, lighting, adjacent power lines, dust storms, and other sources of extraneous electricity? 1926.90(k)	_____	_____
6. Do all blasters meet the requirements specified by this standard? 1926.901	_____	_____
7. Is every vehicle or conveyance used for transporting explosives marked on both sides, front, and rear with placards reading "EXPLOSIVES" in red letters not less than four inches high on white background? 1926.902(a)	_____	_____
8. Are motor vehicles transporting explosives always attended? 1926.902(k)	_____	_____
9. Are explosives and related materials stored in approved facilities as required by the Internal Revenue Service Regulations 26 CFR 181, Commerce In Explosives? 1926.904(a)	_____	_____
10. Are blasting caps, electric blasting caps, detonating primers, and primed cartridges stored in separate magazines from explosives or blasting agent? 1926.904(b)	_____	_____
11. Is tamping done only with wood rods or plastic tamping poles without exposed metal parts except for non-sparking metal connections of jointed poles? 1926.905(c)	_____	_____
12. Is the so-called "drop fuse" method of dropping or pushing a primer or any explosive with a lighted fuse prohibited? 1926.907(k)	_____	_____
13. Is a loud warning signal given by the blaster in charge before that blast is fired? 1926.909(b)	_____	_____

Power Transmission and Distribution

1. Are electric equipment and lines considered energized until determined to be de-energized by test or other appropriate methods or means? 1926.950(2)	_____	_____

	YES	NO
2. Does the employer provide training or require that his employees are knowledgeable and proficient in procedures involving emergency situations and first aid fundamentals including resuscitation or comply with 1929.50(c)? 1926.950(e)(1)	_____	_____
3. Does rubber protective equipment meet the requirements of ANSI J6 series? 1926.950(a)(1)(i)	_____	_____
4. Are protective hats that meet the requirements of ANSI 284.2-1971. Industrial Protective Helmets for Electrical Workers, Class B provided and worn at job site? 1926.951(a)(2)	_____	_____
5. Are aerial lift trucks working near energized lines or equipment grounded or barricaded and considered as energized equipment or the truck insulated for the work being performed? 1926.952(c)	_____	_____
6. Are tag lines or other suitable devices used to control loads being handled by hoisting equipment where hazards to employees exist? 1926.953(d)	_____	_____
7. When attaching grounds, is the ground end attached first and the end attached and removed using insulated tools or other suitable devices? 1926.954(e)(1)	_____	_____
8. When working on buried cable or a cable in manholes, is metallic sheath continuity maintained by bonding across the opening or by equivalent means? 1926.956(c)(7)	_____	_____
9. Are the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section complied with for all lineman body belts, safety straps, and lanyards? 1926.959(a)	_____	_____

Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS)

1. Are all rubber tired, self-propelled scrapers, rubber-tired front end loaders, wheel type agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler tractors, crawler type loaders, and motor graders (with or without attachment) equipped with rollover protective structures? 1926.1000(a)(1) Note: Not required if the above equipment was manufactures before July 1969	_____	_____
2. Do ROPS meet minimum performance criteria detailed in these standards? 1926.1001 and 1926.1002	_____	_____

Standards Identified as Applicable to Construction Work

From General Industry Standards Part 1910

1910.19	Special Provisions for Air Contaminants
1910.132	General
1910.132 (b) & (c)	Employee Owned and Design of Equipment
1910.136	Occupational Foot Protection
1910.141	Sanitation
1910.141 (a)(2)(v)	Potable water
1910.141 (a)(5)	Vermin control
1910.141 (g)(2)	Eating and Drinking Areas
1910.141 (h)	Food Handling
1910.151	Medical Services and First Aid
1910.151 (c)	Quick Drenching or Flushing of Eyes
1910.161	Carbon Dioxide Use
1910.161 (a)(2)	Safety Requirements in Using Carbon Dioxide
1910.94	Ventilation
1910.94 (a)(1)(i),(ii) s(A)(5)(i),(ii)(b) and (a)(8)	A Continuous Flow Air-Line Respirator
1910.134	Respiratory Protection
1910.134 (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f), & (g)	Respiratory Protection
1910.106	Flammable and Combustible Liquids
1910.106 (a)(22)	Definition of Marine Service Station
1910.106 (g)(1)(i)(g)	Storage Tanks
1910.106 (g)(4)	Marine Service Stations
1910.110	Storage and Handling of LPGs
1910.110 (b)(5)(iii)	Marking Container
1910.110 (d)(1) & (2)	Other than DOT Specifications
1910.110 (d)(7)(vii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e), & (f)	Installation of Storage Containers
1910.110 (d)(7)(viii)	Field Welding
1910.110 (d)(10)	Damage from Vehicles
1910.30 (a)(1),(2),(4) & (5)	Dockboard Requirements
1910.176	Handling Materials –General
1910.176 (c)	Housekeeping
1910.184	Slings
1910.184 (a)	Scope
1910.184 (c)(2),(3),(5),(7),(10),(11) & (12)	Safe Operation Practices
1910.184 (e)(3)(i) & (ii)	Inspection Records
1910.184 (f)(2), (3) & (4)	Wire Rope Slings
1910.184 (h)(2), (3)(iv) & (4)(5)(i),(ii),(iii) & (iv)	Natural and Synthetic Fiber Rope Slings
1910.184 (i)(2),(3),(4),(6),(7) & (9)	Synthetic Web Slings
1910.212	General Requirements for All Machines
1910.212 (a)(3)(i),(ii),(iii) & (iv)	General Requirements for Machine Guards
1910.212 (a)(5)	Enclosure of Blades
1910.212 (b)	Anchoring Fixed Machines
1910.244	Other Portable Tools and Equipment
1910.244 (b)	Abrasive Blast Cleaning Nozzles
1910.244 (a)(2)(iii),(iv),(v),(vii) & (viii)	Operation and Maintenance of Jacks

1910.28	Safety Requirements for Scaffolding
1910.28 (a)(15)	Material Hoisted Onto A scaffold
1910.28 (a)(18)	Work On Scaffolds During Storms
1910.25 (a)(20)	Tools, Materials and Debris Accumulation
1910.29	Manually Propelled Mobile Ladder Stands and Scaffolds (Towers)
1910.29 (a)	General Requirements
1910.29 (c)(1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6) & (7)	Mobile Tubular Welding Section Folding Scaffolds
1910.21	Definitions
1910.21	Definition of Manually Propelled Mobile Ladder Stands and Scaffold Towers
1910.21	Definitions
1910.21 (a)(10)	Definition of Wall Hole
1910.23	Guarding Floor and Wall Openings and Holes
1910.23 (b)(5)	Guarding of Wall Holes
1910.176	Handling Materials –General
1910.176 (f)	Rolling Railroad Cars
1910.169	Air Receivers
1910.169 (a) & (b)	General, Installation and Equipment Requirements
1910.109 (g)(2)(ii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f)	Blasting Agents
1910.109 (h)(3)(ii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f)	Slurry Mixing Fixed Location
1910.109 (e)(3)(iii)	Pneumatic Loading
1910.109 (a)(12)	Definition

1910.401 through 410 and 420 through 441 Commercial Driving Operations
1910.1000 through 1046 Toxic and Hazardous Substances